

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In a communication to the New York Times, Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in Howard university, says:

"I have read with great interest your highly illuminating editorial article on the economic opportunities of the Negro in the North. Under the spur of urgent industrial demands it seems entirely likely that hundreds of thousands of Negroes will be transferred to the North, and thus shift to some extent the center of gravity of the problem.

"I beg to call attention to the importance of securing adequate provision for safeguarding the moral and social life of these people suddenly thrust into a new environment. The immigrants who, previous to the European war, had flocked to our shores in unprecedented numbers, in addition to their racial assimilability, have been assisted in adjusting themselves to their new relations by the Christian churches and other agencies playing beneficially upon them. The Negro laborer from the South has no such helpful influences.

"Coming from an environment of social and civil restriction into a section of complete public and civil freedom, he will, naturally enough, first, mistake liberty for license unless he is carefully safeguarded and encouraged in the right direction. The captains of industry are apt to be shortsighted. Immediate economic advantage blinds them to the evil consequences that may follow in his wake.

"Should the influx of Negro laborers to the North, without proper restriction and control, be allowed to prejudice public opinion and thus reproduce Southern proscription in the Northern states, the last state of the race would be worse than the first. The Negro church where these laborers are at work should be encouraged to reach out and lay hold upon every workman who comes to the Northern communities. Such agencies as the Young Men's Christian association should be established and encouraged. Tried and experienced social workers should move among them with a view to relating them sensibly to their new environment.

"This new industrial movement, which opens up untold possibilities for the race, illustrates anew the importance of the higher education through which a body of trained leaders may be prepared for the arduous tasks of guiding right the masses of their race amid the dangers and vicissitudes of life.

"As an illustration of this principle, the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes has recently been able to find places on the tobacco plantations of Connecticut for 700 Negro students. I have, personally, placed over 75 students of Howard university in these tobacco fields. Experience has more than abundantly justified the wisdom of sending with each group of students an instructor to advise and encourage and direct them in their new relationship.

"The economic opportunity for the race is, indeed, a large one. But great also are the moral responsibilities. Let us hope that the Negro will be encouraged to receive and appreciate the advantage of both."

William H. Holtzclaw, founder and principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., and considered by the late Booker T. Washington as one of the most prominent graduates of Tuskegee, has issued an

To help Negro boys become practical farmers and to assist Negro girls in becoming competent housewives the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the state colleges, is organizing throughout the South Farm Makers' club for rural Negro children.

This activity, begun experimentally last year by the office of extension work, South, has grown rapidly and already is thoroughly organized in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. The work also is being carried on to some extent in each of the other southern states.

The chief object of these clubs is to encourage Negro farmers, particularly in the cotton sections, to raise some food instead of devoting their entire attention to a single crop.

In the clubs for boys the typical plan is to encourage and help the members to use an acre, one-half of which is devoted to corn, one-fourth to potatoes and one-fourth to peanuts. This teaches a desirable rotation and at the same time furnishes three food products for human consumption, and two that are useful for cattle or hogs.

The best conductors of lightning, placed in the order of conductivity, are metals, gas coke, graphite, solutions of salts, acids and water. The best non-conductors, ending with the most perfect insulation, are India rubber, gutta-percha, dry air and gases, wool, ebonite, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, resins and paraffin.

Pockets for money and jewelry are woven into the tops of women's stockings that a Pennsylvanian has patented.

Husbands Take Notice.

In the American Rosea Cruces for April 1 find the following bit of wise advice to husbands taken from theapyrus or book of Pin-Kotep, found in the tomb of a pharaoh who lived about 3,800 years before Christ, and given to the National Library in Paris in 1847, says a writer in the Nautilus.

"Fill her stomach with food, clothe her back; there are the cares to be bestowed upon her body. Careless her and fulfill her wishes during the time of her existence; it is a form of well-

appeal for contributions towards a balance of \$2,500 required to install a plant to provide light, power and heat for his school, where 400 colored girls and boys and a common English education and are taught some trade.

With the installation of a new light and power plant at Tuskegee, that institution has turned over to Utica its old plant. The cost of setting this up will total \$4,000. Of this amount \$1,500 has already been raised, largely through an appeal published in the Boston Transcript last March by some northern friends of Mr. Holtzclaw's school. Work of installation has already been started, and Mr. Holtzclaw now asks for the necessary advance so that the plant may be ready for the opening of the school in the fall.

Three hundred delegates were in attendance at the opening of the thirty-sixth annual session of the national Baptist convention, a Negro organization which is meeting in Kansas City the second time in 20 years.

It is an organization representing the religious activities of the Negro Baptist churches of all America and its possessions. The sessions are being held in Armory hall, Fourteenth and Michigan avenue, and will continue to noon on Monday.

The convention supervises 20,000 Negro Baptist churches with an estimated membership of 2,750,000. At this session the establishment of a theological college at Nashville, Tenn., will be considered. The church conducts 30 denominational schools, mostly in the South.

Tuskegee institute does a useful work in publishing the Negro Year Book, the fourth annual edition of which now is available. The book contains nearly 500 pages, a remarkable evidence in itself of the growing activities of the race and the increasing interest in its efforts at improvement. One cannot fail to be impressed by the record of substantial and most creditable achievement on the part of both individuals and organizations. In the volume are found interesting discussions of such topics as the Negro and segregation, the Negro and woman suffrage, the Negro and prohibition. The book is indispensable to those who wish to be well informed on a most important phase of American life.

It is said that Norway (Me.) men during the Civil war received more commissions in the army than men from any other town of its size in the state. Among them were one brevet major general, one brigadier general, two brevet brigadier generals, three colonels, ten captains, five lieutenants, one chaplain, one assistant surgeon and one regimental quartermaster.

Recent investigations of Korea's iron mines have led to the prediction that they can be made to supply all domestic demands and in addition supply Japan with 1,000,000 tons of metal annually.

Scientists have estimated that the heat received from the sun by the earth in a year is sufficient to melt a layer of ice 100 feet thick covering the entire globe.

A museum of the horse, presenting a complete history of that animal from the earliest known period to the present, has been established in Paris.

The girl members of these clubs receive practical instruction in gardening, canning, cooking and housekeeping.

According to reports the county superintendents of schools and teachers of Negro elementary schools are supporting the work actively and state agricultural colleges and the technical schools established for the race are active co-operators in the larger phases of the work.

For a number of years bricks have been made from lava rocks deposited by ancient flows in certain parts of the Hawaiian islands. Now it is believed that a station erected near one of the active volcanoes could by means of an endless chain of buckets transport the molten lava directly from the pit to the station, where it could be poured into molds.

The tension members of a truss frame that supports a flat car of unusual capacity on a European railroad are formed of steel wire cables instead of the usual rods or bars.

Miss Gertrude Isabelle Butler of Gloucester, Mass., has never been absent or tardy in the 13 years she spent at primary, grammar and high schools. In addition she was an honor scholar at the high school, and a member of the girls' baseball team, of the class basketball team, of the glee club and of the dramatic club.

A butter substitute made of coconut oil, egg yolks and a small amount of cream has been invented in Bohemia.

doing which does thee honor. Be not brutal; good manners will influence her better than force. Give her what she longs for. It is these things which make steadiness in the house; if thou repellst her it is an abyss."

Unusual.

"Gladys will insist on making her self conspicuous by the way she dresses," exclaimed the critical girl. "What does she wear?" "Skirts that come away down below the tops of her shoes!"

In Woman's Realm

One of the most interesting gowns among those displayed at the season's initial style show tempered the airy frivolity of net skirts with a rich overgarment of embroidery. This overgarment was a bodice and panel combined, and was sleeveless. The colorings were in the blues, greens, bronze and black of the peacock feather, which inspired the designer in a courageous effort to imitate the gorgeous achievement of nature. The effect was splendid, and a big peacock feather.

As to the general style features of the new coat: First, they are long. In many cases quite covering the dress; they are made of heavy material, and the most interesting innovations in cut and decoration are to be found in the back of the garment. In colors, besides the staple, standard shades that are always correct, there are popular and stylish new colors. Among them the dark, purplish reds, mole, and certain peculiar greens are important. Now that the time has come to make



DINNER GOWN IN PEACOCK COLORING.

er fan finished off the toilette. Comparison was therefore easy and the embroidery did not suffer.

Judging from this frock, skirts remain as full as they have been, but are not artificially distended. They are a little lengthened, and this feature of the new modes may be emphasized as the season advances. The bodice is in reality an extended girdle, and the fate of the evening bodice appears still to hang in the balance. A few daring models are displayed in which there is next to nothing at the back of the waist.

In the beautiful frock pictured the details of the toilette include a little silk variety bag. These small, brilliant necessities of life seem to be with us always in one form or another, and they are attached to fans, umbrellas and parasol handles, walking

a choice, this wide variety in design promises a becoming coat for every type of figure, and the newer colorings may be experimented with, at least to test their effect upon the complexion.

Two very practical coats are shown in the illustration. Besides coats of this kind there are those that hang free from neck to hem, and cape coats, to be considered. The detachable cape is featured on some of the smart late models. Comfort to the wearers is assured in the large turn-over collars and the ample pockets that are everywhere in evidence.

Except for buttons, there is very little in the way of ornament on the tasteful coats designed for everyday wear, and even these are sparingly used. But this is because ornaments are not needed. Attention is centered on new departures in the cut of col-



STYLE FEATURES OF THE NEW COATS.

sticks, etc. They are small, elaborate affairs, made of ribbon or silk in the richest weaves, and ornamented with tinsel laces, beads, embroidery, and needlework, with metallic threads. Even garters are required to support small cases made of ribbon to match them.

Those who are in touch with present styles need not be told that there is an immense variety in the designs in which practical coats are made. Certain style features are present in all of them. But to suit individual taste there is a wide choice in materials and in colors and especially in the construction of the garment.

lars, pockets, belts, and in the construction of the garment.

Julia Bottomley

Accessories of Fashion.

Middy blouse shapes, carried out in lovely silken and velvet materials, have little of the "middy" left excepting the general form. They are really more like old Florentine tunics. They fall long and straight, till they are encircled by some lovely girdle of metal gauze, head embroideries or metal belts inset with jeweled stones.

holding the veil in place over the hat by tying the ribbon straps at the nape of the neck. Many of the bordered motor veils, frequently sold so reasonably, are long enough to make two of these handy requisites.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Enterprising Eyes.

"How did you get such a bruised eye, Rastus?" "Well, boss, I was out a-lookin' for trouble, an' dis yere eye was de fust to find it."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TO SAVE BIRD SANCTUARY

Audubon Societies Working to Prevent Threatened Destruction of Reservation in Oregon.

The destruction of one of the largest, if not the largest, federal bird reservation in the United States is threatened, according to an announcement made by T. Gilbert Pearson of New York city, secretary of the National Association of Audubon societies. The reservation threatened is at Lake Malheur, in southeastern Oregon, and is a breeding place for hundreds of thousands of wild ducks, wild geese and other water fowl.

Application has been made to the federal authorities for permission to drain the lake in order to secure the land it covers. The lake is six miles wide by 15 miles long, and is about six feet deep. It supplies an ideal breeding place for wild water fowl, Mr. Pearson says, and, therefore, it attracts wild geese and ducks from Canada in large numbers. Its destruction, he declares, will leave thousands of young water fowl without a home.

Secretary Pearson has taken the matter up with the officials of the general land office, who have promised to investigate. It is understood that those who plan the destruction of the bird reservation have already secured the co-operation of the state land board of Oregon. For that reason, Mr. Pearson regards the situation as imminent and believes it will require quick and earnest appeals to the secretary of the interior from those who believe in the protection of wild birds, to prevent the destruction of the colony.

"There are about five million guns in the United States," said Mr. Pearson, "and the only way to preserve our migratory game birds is to have these sanctuaries—areas in which they can never be killed, under any circumstances."

Improved Poorhouses for Wounded.

A significant sign of the times is suggested in the allocation of certain poorhouses throughout the United Kingdom for the wounded soldiers. In Dickens' days the "Workus" was synonymous with a social pest. It bred crime, disease, and hastened the death of thousands. In recent years the workhouse has arisen like palaces all over the country, with spacious grounds, walks, gardens, recreation rooms, and fitted with every modern facility for insuring the prolongation and comfort of life. Now, they are being equipped as hospitals for the gallant British Tommy. Which fact demonstrates the splendid service that the old age pension act has been to the country. The war, of course, had given a temporary blow to poverty, and made it impossible for the casual ward professional to trade upon the lack of work and opportunity. The name of poorhouse will be expunged from the new hospitals.

\$10,000 Echo to Dog's Bark.

That the bark of a dog may have a \$10,000 echo was indicated in the supreme court of Brooklyn, when Richard Schoeneweg applied successfully for permission to amend the complaint in his suit against Henry Johnson, a neighbor, who had him arrested six years ago in an effort to put a silence on the dog. In December, 1910, Schoeneweg was acquitted and brought suit for \$10,000 damages. When the suit first came up Johnson, an English instructor in the boys' high school, said the board of health had advised the arrest and moved for dismissal on the ground that the complaint did not state whether the action was for false arrest or malicious prosecution. The purpose of the new motion is to amend the complaint to specify malicious prosecution.

Theater Fires.

The first of the many terrible theater fires which have caused the death of such a multitude of amusement seekers occurred 303 years ago, when Shakespeare's Globe theater in London was completely consumed by the flames. The house was crowded to its capacity to witness the play of "Henry VIII," but there was no panic and the audience escaped unhurt. In the early part of the last century three London playhouses—the Surrey, the Covent Garden and the Drury Lane—were destroyed by fire, and in 1811 the first of the disastrous theater fires of America occurred in Richmond, when 70 persons, including Governor Smith, perished in the flames. The Iroquois theater fire in Chicago was the most terrible of this character, 573 persons, mostly women and children, having been burned or trampled to death in that horrible 1903 disaster.—New York World.

Y. M. C. A. Service.

Chicago commerce reports that the Y. M. C. A. is discharging an important civic service this summer in the giving of 52 free illustrated lectures on civic, patriotic and sanitary subjects in six of the parks under the control of south park commissioners. In the stockyards territory, these parks being Cornell, Davis, Hardin, Mark White, Fuller and Sherman. This service ended September 3.

Many thousands of citizens are being both entertained and instructed by this work. Such subjects are illustrated as the fly pest, milk supply, safety first, Americanization, tuberculosis, infant welfare, dentistry, typhoid, life in the army, Panama canal, family budget and savings and Chicago beautiful.

Peculiar Action of Light.

A curious difference in the light projected from the London anti-aircraft searchlights seems to be due to varying atmospheric conditions. Sometimes the beam shows uniform illumination throughout its entire length, then the beam is mostly faint with bright knots or patches at irregular intervals, and at other times only a bright patch in the clouds is seen, the course of the light being invisible.

Extraordinary Indeed.

Arthur had been asked to write a description of a battle for his school work. Among other things was this amazing declaration: "From all sides came hair curling yell!"

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam's Lights That Signal Storm Warnings

WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam's Lighthouse service is not the only one of its agencies that display lights at night for the information and welfare of the mariner. Whenever a storm is brewing along the coasts or over the inland waterways colored lights twinkle forth from hundreds of special storm-warning stations of the weather bureau, combined in such a way as to furnish navigators with specific information that will forewarn them.



One interesting fact is that the mushroomlike growth of many lake ports, bringing into existence cities with their myriads of lights, obscured numbers of the stations that when established were the most outstanding features of the night view. In such cases the stations are being relocated at points easily seen by the officers of approaching or passing ships. The new stations are being installed in tall, specially constructed steel towers, dozens of which are being erected along the shores of the five lakes and their connecting waterways.

The taller towers will make possible the establishment of the new signal system in which three lights, one above the other, will be used instead of the two lights in a vertical plane heretofore employed.

The new system was worked out after experiments carried on by the instrument experts of the weather bureau on the Potomac below Washington under various weather conditions. These experiments brought out the fact that lights, to be seen by the naked eye as separate bright objects, must be approximately four feet apart for each mile the observer is distant. This information was made use of in designing the new towers and in arranging the placement of the signal lamps. At the same time the instrument experts experimented with various lights and decided to make use of electric bulbs of the new gas-filled type to increase still further the efficiency of the newly equipped stations.

How Oscar Underwood Folds and Stamps a Letter

ONE of the funny sights of Washington is Senator Oscar Underwood in the act of folding up a letter. Underwood is a man greatly prejudiced in favor of neatness, not only in his personal appearance but in everything he does. He would no more be a party to a letter carelessly folded than he would wear the same collar all week.



First he folds the sheet over, matches the corners right down to an infinitesimal fraction of a hair's breadth, and carefully creases the paper in the middle. Then comes the most difficult part. He must determine, just with his eye, how to make three additional folds, each one of exactly the same size. Having done that, Underwood stares at the finished product a moment to make certain it is spotless and free from the slightest imperfection. If he discovered one edge protruding even an eighty-thirtieth bit beyond the others it would make him unhappy. But if his workmanship seems to be all right, he carefully licks the flap of the envelope, taking pains to see that every particle of the mucilage is moistened.

He seals the envelope with great care and that brings him to the delicate task of putting on the stamp.

None of your lopsidedly stamped envelopes for Oscar. He takes enough time to insure having the stamp in perfect plumb-line with the end of the envelope—and then proceeds painstakingly to the folding of the next letter.

If he is free from interruptions Underwood can fold from 10 to 15 letters an hour. His letters are usually done up by others, however, and in that way he gains a great deal of time for affairs of state.

Neatness is just as much a part of the Underwood make-up as his calmness. And the only thing that might ever ruffle that calmness would be a lack of neatness. Once in a while one of his office force will hurriedly crumple up a piece of waste paper and fire it at the waste basket—and miss. If Underwood happens to be at his desk and sees the piece of crumpled paper on the floor, he will quietly and unobtrusively go and pick it up and place it in the basket.

Good Hunting Ground for the Amateur Botanist

THE environs of Washington are an excellent hunting ground for the amateur botanist, for they are full of varieties of plants—trees, shrubs, wild flowers, mosses and ferns. To hold even the commonest of these varieties in one's mind is a stupendous feat, but once accomplished, it lends ever onward.



Most people have a good nucleus for plant knowledge around which to accumulate more. The love of nature seems implanted within the human heart. There is no denying that things out of doors call irresistibly. And tree students, it is said, become as enthusiastic as bird students.

The streets of Washington are the rightful places for beginners. Bordering almost every capital thoroughfare are a line of trees, some common, other imported varieties. By noticing these one soon acquires a deeper interest. And then the real holidays come when the woods are sought and truly inspiring lessons are learned in the real out-of-doors of nature.

The tree families are well represented here. The deciduous varieties, menning those which shed their leaves, are especially abundant. Of course, the oaks are in manifold numbers—the Spanish, pin, shingle, black jack, swamp white, red, black, bur, post and white. These are everywhere and they have a venerable history.

The maples have taken a hold on Washington's fancy, and elms, gums, and many less familiar trees are numerous here.

To many people the chief charm of the woods and fields lies in the multitude of wild flowers that are to be found. Washington may deem itself fortunate in having a bountiful supply. Their names are legion, and it is an impossible task to cover the list. One of the difficulties of such a list is that many of the flowers found in the woods have escaped from some garden, and though they are found apparently uncultivated they cannot be called wild flowers; on the other hand, many of the originals of the perfected garden flowers are trailing there in their simple loveliness and the list is about evened.

Collection of Meteorites in National Museum

IN CONSIDERING the wonders of the universe, have you ever realized how conspicuous among them are the meteorites, those wonderful messengers, dropped from the sky, for one to wonder at and study? They are the only material objects which come to the earth from the vast outer world.

In the collection shown in the new building of the National museum in this city is a remarkably fine exhibit of meteorites. It includes complete meteorites ranging in size from the merest pebbles to great boulderlike masses, and casts reproducing giant forms like that of Bacubirito, which has been estimated to weigh 25 tons, and still rests where it fell in Mexico.

The National museum has recently issued a handbook and descriptive catalog of the meteorite collection in the museum, written by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology.

Although meteorites have presumably fallen since time immemorial, a great deal of skepticism was felt at first by both the popular and scientific minds regarding the possibilities of stones falling from space. So great was this skepticism that the examples preserved in the public museums were once hidden or discarded, the custodians fearing to make laughing stocks of themselves.

PLENTY OF CHICKENS IN LONDON.

London.—Lord Selborne's advice to householders in urban areas to produce their own eggs in war time is hardly needed in the suburbs of London near and far. This year the economic policy of feeding a few "good layers" in the garden is being extensively adopted. The hen-run, however, without Chanticleer is unpopular. Profits are increased when the mother bird is allowed the joy and pride of maternity by hatching a brood of valuable chickens. The disturbance to neighbors accruing from Chanticleer's salute to the rising sun is minimized by daylight saving, which throws the risers back nearer to the dawn. It is only a sleepless Carlyle who sets the police upon Chanticleer, and the Carlyles are rare.

For administering medicine to a horse an inventor has patented a hollow, perforated bit with a funnel at one end